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## Natural Music Course

# HARMONIC THIRD READER 

BY
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AND

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LECTURER ON MUSIC AT THE INSTITUTE OF MUSICAL ART OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

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## FREDERIC H. RIPLEY and THOMAS TAPPER.

Entered at Stationers' Hall, London.
Harmonic Third Reader.

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E \cdot P 4
$$

## $M T$ 935 $R 48 h$ $V .3$ <br> PREFACE.

What the ultimate aim and scope of music study in elementary schools will become, is by no means fully agreed upon, but the action recently taken by Harvard College, by which music is made an accredited study, ranking with language and mathematics in entrance examination, gives new life and purpose to elementary work.

It is evident that, to the traditional singing for entertainment and for the cultivation of æsthetic and ethical sentiment, must be added an ear, eye, and voice training by means of which music as an art is revealed to the pupil, and that this work must be so done as' to leave in the pupil's mind elements of knowledge and power which can be used in more advanced study.

This course aims

1. To arouse and cultivate the $æ$ sthetic nature of the child.
2. To give skill in æsthetic production.
3. To establish the power to express individual thought and feeling in musical language.

The course never loses sight of these great aims. From the first lesson to the end of the course, the child is kept in an atmosphere of pure music ; from the beginning to the end, he is trained to enjoy pure music; from the first day to the last, he uses pure music as a means of self-expression. Not only does this make music the greatest humanizing influence in the course, but it cultivates taste, discrimination, and sentiments which endure ; so that through his musical education in school, the child gains a lifelong resource, a perpetual moral safeguard.

In the Third Harmonic Reader of the Natural Course, the following salient features should be noted:

1. The book reviews previous steps and presents new combinations.
2. It gives copious and specific suggestions in regard to the way of presenting every new point.
3. It offers ample and varied material for practice and drill.
4. It furnishes helpful and simply expressed suggestions on the elements of musical theory involved, in numerous closely condensed footnotes.
5. It contains graded dictation exercises, which serve both as a test of previous accomplishment and as a source of power in composition.
6. It presents oue-voice exercises for the cultivation of individual power and part exercises for training in harmonic perception and independence in reading.
7. There is a rich supply of song material in various forms and grades, illustrating the simplest as well as the more advanced tonal and rhythmic elements.
8. Carefully selected vocal drills for voice cultivation form a part of every lesson.
9. In common with the other Harmonic readers of the Natural Course, this volume contains a collection of meritorious patriotic and devotional songs, suitable for general assemblies and special occasions, and a few well selected folk songs which are familiar in American life.

## DIRECTIONS.

Every lesson should open with a vocal drill, with the children standing. The vocal drill should secure (1) purity and beauty of tone and correct breathing, (2) perfect flexibility of the vocal organs and clear and rapid enunciation.

The scale should be constantly used as a vocal drill. Sing with free, pure tone, down and up from different pitches.

Note. Having sung the scale from C down and up, the teacher says, "Sing up one." The pupils sing and holding the second tone change the syllable, calling it Do. From this tone as a starting point they then sing the scale down, and on returning to upper Do they again sing up one, and repeat the exercise.

Written, the exercise begins as follows:-


Note. Holding the tone and changing the syllable is an ear training device, not a means of securing a "new Do"' merely, hence the chromatic pitch pipe should be used to test the new tone rather than to give it at the start.

Enunciation.-Sing with the syllables Do, 'Ti, La, Sol, Fa, Mi, Re, Do, with lä, loo, bä, boo, ä, and oo.

Pronounce each syllable clearly with perfect articulation. Exercise the tongue and lips freely. Increase the rapidity of the enunciation until the vocal organs become entirely flexible.

Examples of vocal drill for flexibility.
Slowly. Quicker.

Rapidly.


Then from a higher pitch as below, and so on until the voice limit is reached.


The various drills presented in the body of the book are intended to be treated in this manner.

These vocal drills are useful as a means of reviewing rhythm - the first requiring one tone to a beat, the second two tones, and the third four tones, as above.

Marking the Meter.-The accent should be strongly marked in these drills, and when they are used to enforce the rhythmic teaching the pupil should indicate the beat in some unobjectionable manner so that the teacher may be sure that the idea is grasped.

## Dictation Exercise.

A brief dictation exercise should follow the vocal drill. By this means perception of tone relation, as developed in melody, is carried forward.

The exercise should include (1) the scale, major and minor ; (2) intervals, diatonic and chromatic; (3) meters and rhythms.

Illustration.-The teacher may sing with loo, and the pupils should respond with the syllables as shown below: -

Teacher.
Pupil.
Teacher.
Pupil.


Loo, loo, loo. Do, ti, do.
$0-0-0 \quad 0$
Do, ti, la, do.

Written Dictation.-The oral work should be followed by a few written examples. For this purpose a staff may be drawn on the board, the first note placed in position, and then the exercise sung by the teacher should be written by the pupils. Measures, meter signatures, note values, and the use of rests may be taught in this way.

Illustration.-The teacher may say, "Write in the key of F the melody which I shall now sing." She may then sing this: -


To write this little exercise correctly, the key signature, the meter signature, the note values, and the pitch relations must be clearly in mind. No more complete test of musical knowledge and ability at this point can be given, and when the ease with which it may be examined is considered, it recommends itself strongiy to all who are now inclined to call for definitions and long and laborious tests.

Individual Singing.- Written dictation will show the necessity for individual singing, and for a constant regard for the progress of those whose musical development has been retarded, either by neglect or by physical defect. In every class will be found those, too, who have come into the school from localities in which music is not taught at all. These pupils must receive individual instruction or fail altogether. The written dictation leads directly to the discovery of these pupils, and reveals to the teacher the course to be pursued.

In conducting the individual singing, allow each pupil to select from a given page the exercise which he thinks he can sing. As soon as he has sung, place the number of the exercise against his name on a list prepared for the purpose. Require each pupil to sing a certain number of exercises alone each month, and use the record as a means of individual ranking in the subject. As confidence increases, assign exercises to be sung and so make the tests more definite.

[^0]Scale Successions.- In assisting backward or neglected pupils, make sure first that they are familiar with the scale successions; that is, that they instantly recognize the tone above and below any given tone. Thus:What is below Do? What is above? If this (pointing to a note on the staff ) represents Mi, what is this (pointing to one above or below)?

The response to these questions should be instant and accurate. The exercise should be individual and should be used as a means to an end, not an end.

The Syllables.-The syllables suggested in these directions are often used too long and too devotedly for the best results. From the very beginning the syllables should be used to establish scale relations, which should then be expressed without syllables. Many strive to avoid the evils arising from the too constant use of syllables by abandoning them, but we find the opposite course more efficient. That is:-use the syllables so skilfully that their use becomes unnecessary. By this we mean that the syllables should be used to reveal the relation of little tone groups, and that if the syllables are so entirely at command as to suggest the relation instantly it will not be necessary to sing the syllables, but the tones may be given at once with a neutral syllable or with words.

Words and Music.- There will always be some difficulty connected with the rendering of words and music at sight, because no one can do two things at once so well as he could do either alone, but practice will enable pupils to gain a very creditable degree of power in this direction. Hence, words and music at sight should form a part of the regular work.

Part Singing.-When beginning part singing dwell upon each exercise until the harmony is pure. Sing lightly, and with rather a lively tempo, so avoiding the rough and heavy work which is apt to result when children are struggling to hold a part against other voices. Return to the simplest chord exercises before taking up advanced part work, and be sure that each child sings the tone assigned to him. Sing the part exercises with a neutral syllable as soon as possible, and use the Do, Re, Mi when necessary only.

## PART I.

## Study of the Scale.

The scale may appear in as many different positions on the staff as there are staff degrees. The major scale is shown below in four different positions.

Note. This exercise should be used for an opening vocal drill. Sing with various vowel sounds.

Chart Ser. F, page 1, Ex. 1, 2, and 3.
Major Scale from C.


Major Scale from D.


Major Scale from $\mathbf{E} b$.


Major Scale from F.

\#harp. b Flat

$\underbrace{\frac{1}{g^{2} b}}$
E 霉
Key Signatures.
The key signature shows the position of the first or key tone of the scale. The sharp farthest to the right is always on 7 or Ti. The flat farthest to the right is always on 4 or Fa. The illustration above shows how to find the key tone in these exercises by means of a C pitch pipe.

Mar. Third Reader.

## Vocal Drill.



Chart Ser. F, page 1, Ex. 1, 2, 3, and 4.
Ex. 1.


Ex. 2.


Ex. 3.


Ex. 5.


Har. Third Reader.

## A SUMMER SONG.

JULIA C. DORE.


1. Roll -y - po - by hon - ey - bee, Hum-ming in the coo - ver,
2. Jaun-ty rob-in red - breast, Sing-ing loud and cheer - by,
3. Lit-tle yel-low but - ter - cup, By the way-side smile - ing, 4. Ros - es in the gar - den beds, Lil - ies cool and saint - by,


With the green leaves un - der you, And the blue sky o - ver, From the pink-white ap - ple tree, In the morn-ing ear - by, Lift - ing up your hap - by face, With such sweets be - gull - ing,
Dar-ling blue-eyed vi - o - lets, Pan-sies hood-ed quaint-ly,


Why are you so bus-y, pray, Nev-cr still a
Tell me, is your mer-ry song Just for your own
Why are you so gay - ly clad, Cloth of gold you
Why are you so gay - ly clad, Cloth of gold your mai - mont?
Sweet peas that like but - ter - flies Dance the brightskies un - der,


- Whole Note. d Half Note. \& Quarter Note. \& Eighth Note. -Sixteenth Note. - Whole Rest. Ah af Rest. ん Quarter Rest. y Eigutil Rest. F Sixteenth Rest. A dot placed after a note increases its value one half, thus:
 Mar. Third Reader.


## 12

Ex. 11.

$$
\text { Ex. } 12 .
$$



- Tie. Two notes representing the same pitch, joined by a tie, are sung as one note having their united value.

Har. Third Reader.

## THE BELL-MAN.

Chart Ser. F, page 3.
Robert Herrick.


From noise of scarefires rest ye free,Frommurders,Ben-e - di - ci - te; From


[^1]
## Chromatic Study (Sharp Four from Above ).



Ex. 21.


Ex. 22. Chart Ser. F, page 3.


Ex. 23.


Ex. 24.


Chart Ser. F, page 8, Ex. 2.
Ex. 25.

$$
\text { Ex. } 26 .
$$

Ex. 27.


The word chromatic is derived from the Greek word chroma, meaning color. Chromatic tones are so called because they were at one time indicated by notes of a different color from the others. Notes representing chromatic tones are called accidentals; they are now indicated by Sharps ( $\ddagger$ ), Flats (b), Naturals ( $\ddagger$ ), Double Sharps ( $\times$ ), or Double Flats (bb). Ex. 18 serves as a key to the chromatic in Ex. 19 ; the two are alike in effect.

Har. Third Reader.

## NIGHT.

Elizabeth Lindner.
Robert Franz.
Slowly and softly.



Dream
Er - er grave and
tran - quail
night - time, ev - er ten - der,


Thou the cares of day dis - pel. 0 - ver - whelm - ing, won - drous night!




[^2]Chromatic Study (Progression by Minor Seconds Upward).
Chart Ser. F, page 12, Ex. 1 and 2.
Ex. 28.


Ex. 30.


Ex. 31.


Ex. 32.


The meter signatures in common use are $2,2, \frac{2}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{4}{4}$ ( C , sometimes used instead of $\left.\frac{4}{4}\right), \frac{6}{8} ; \frac{4}{2}, \frac{9}{8}$, and 12 are also often used. In every case the figures show the note value in each full measure ; e. g., $\frac{2}{2}$ means that each full measure must contain the value of two half notes; ${ }_{4}^{2}$ means that each full measure must contain the value of two quarter notes. The upper figure shows also the number of beats or pulses to a measure ; e. g., in 3 meter each measure has three beats.

## MIGHTY GOD.

Chart Ser. F, page 14, Ex. 1.

|: : Repeat Marks. The matter between such marks is to be sung again. In the absence of the first mark, repeat from the beginning.
Har. Third Reader.


Chart Ser. F, page 6, Ex. 1 and 2.


Ex. 36.


Ex. 37.


Ex. 38.


Ex. 39.


$$
\text { ! Ex. } 40 . \quad \text { Ex. } 41
$$



Har. Third Reader.

## THE MILLER OF THE DEE.

(Minor.)
Chart Ser. F, page 15, Ex. 1 (first line).
Charles Kingsley.
Old ENglish Air.
 sta - - tion For a - ny oth - er in life. . .


ค Hold ; this increases the value of a note at least one beat.
Hap. Third Reader.

Ex. 42.


Ex. 43.


Ex. 44.

© Meter Mark ; this indicates that two beats are to be given to each measure. Observe the difference between $C\binom{4}{4}$ and $\mathbb{C}\binom{2}{2}$.

Accent. The first beat of every measure should be accented, and in $\frac{4}{4}$ and 8 meters a secondary accent, weaker than the first, falls on the third and fourth beats respectively. The effect of the secondary accent in $\frac{4}{4}$ meter is illustrated by the word com pro mis ing.

Har. Third Reader.

Ex. 45.


Ex. 46.


Ex. 48.



When earth - ly pro-tec - tion be thwart - ed, And earth - ly de -


## Rhythmic Study (Dotted Note).

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Vocal Drill. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Chart Ser. F, page 3.
Ex. 49.


Ex. 50.
Ex. 51.

Ex. 52.


Ex. 53.


Ex. 54.


Ex. 55.
$9260 \rightarrow 0$


Ex. 56.
 Har. Third Reader.

 Ex. 58.

 x. 59.




Ex. 60.
Ex. 61.


Ex. 62.
Ex. 63.


Ex. 64. Chart Ser. F, page 15 (second line).

*Key to chromatic tone: E 早 Har. Third Reader.

Sol, la, ti, la, th, do.
ra, $t i, d j, ~ t i, ~ d i, ~ r e . ~$

## PRAYER.

Chart Ser. F, page 15, Ex. 2 (first line).


Har. Third Reader.

## Rhythmic Study (Dotted Note).

Vocal Drill.
To be sung from different pitches.


Chart Ser. F, page 7, Ex. 1 and 2.
Ex. 65.


Ex. 66.




Ex. 70.


Har. Third Reader.

## GIVE ME A LOOK.


charm mine eyes,


* When the first voice or part reaches the asterisk, the second begins at the beginning. In going to the Coda, the first voice or part leaves out two measures, and the second, three measures, of the Canon.

Con anima, with animation; f,forte, strong; ff, fortissimo, very strong; $p p$, pianissimo, very soft; dim., diminuendn, decrease the tone power; > accent: D. S., dal segno, repeat from :S:.

## HAYMAKING SONG.

Chart Ser. F, page 6, Ex. 8 and 9.' Alfred Scott Gatty.


Ex. 71.


[^3]Chart Ser. F, page 6, Ex. 2 and 5.
Ex. 73.


Ex. 74.


Many exercises begin in one key and pass into another. The change is brought about by introducing the notes of another key, shown usually by accidentals.

## LIFE.

Chart Ser. F, page 5, Ex. 2.


1. O precious gift! O mightmys-terious Which stirs within the throbbing breast !
2. Then let us all with glad sub-mis-sion Still wait on Him in whom we live;


With ear-nest tho't and pur-pose se-rious The soul must view the boon possessed. To life on earth its full fru-i - ion In life im-mor-tal He will give.


## WHEN LARKS ASCEND.



1. When war - bling larks as - end on high With joy - ous
2. When shoals of fish in si - leneeswim, To us all
3. And when we on - ly lift a thought Of praise or
4. The depths of iv - 'ry ho - man heart To Him are


Mar. Third Reader.

## Dictation Exercises.

(1) Dictations may be either oral or written, that is, the pupils may either sing the tones which they hear, giving the name of each, or they may express the tones in notes on the staff. See pages 6, 7 .
(2) Oral dictation may be given at the opening of every lesson, while written dictation may be given less frequently as a general test.
(3) The written dictations will impress the theoretic part of the course, and require the pupil to be familiar with the clef, key signatures, meter signatures, notes, rests, and bars, and will cause him to examine critically all of the different signs used in music.
(4) In every class there are some whose perception of tone relation develops very slowly, hence it is well to begin each lesson with very simple exercises and repeat type exercises over and over. A majority of the class may regard the tests as very simple, but the exercises will nevertheless be good for all. Thus - Do, Ti, Do, and Do, Re, Do, remain a mystery for a long time to pupils whose ears are dull or imperfect. They can not tell whether the progression is up or down, and it is by persistent and repeated effort only that the ear is at last made to detect the difference.
(5) The scale is always readily recognized and the progression down is easily distinguished from the upward progression. The arpeggio Do, Mi, Sol, Do in either direction is equally easy. It may be well therefore to begin with these combinations if the class lacks experience in this work.
(6) For impressing note values and the different varieties of notation the same exercises may be written in different ways. Thus an exercise in 4 meter may be rewritten in $\frac{2}{2}$, or a part of the class may write the exercise in $\frac{2}{2}$ and the others in 2 and the notations be compared.
(7) The exercises in rhythmic dictation will be found most difficult to master. They require the most exact rendering by the teacher and perfect attention on the part of the pupil. Simple exercises should be repeated again and again, and the more advanced exercises should be reserved till the simple forms are entirely familiar.
(8) Occasional practice should be given in writing complete melodies from memory. The Familiar Songs (pages 135-140) are good material for this work.

## Dictation.

Note. These simple dictations should be repeated many times and used in connection with the more advanced ones.

Major.


Minor.


Chromatic.


Rhythmic. Write also in 至.


Write also in $3_{2}^{3}$ and 3.
29
30
31


Har. Third Reader.

Rhythmic Study with Chromatics.
Vocal Drill.

Chart Ser. F, page 6, Ex. .
Ex. 75.


Ex. 76.


Ex. 77.

Ex. 78.


Ex. 79.


Ex. 80.


## TO THE EVENING STAR.

(Study in Rhythm.)
Chart Ser. F, page 7, Ex. 2 and 3. Andantino.


When they rise in the heav-ens, Or when they de - cline,


In the sky at night - fall, Rise, thou love - by star!


Andantino, somewhat slowly and moderately.

[^4]

Chart Ser.F, page 5, Ex. 2.


Ex. 86.
Ex. 87.


The lines and the spaces of the staff are called staff degrees.
The staff degrees are lettered, thus:

$$
E \& \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{A} \overline{\mathrm{~F}=\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{C}=\overline{\mathrm{D}} \equiv \mathrm{E}=\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{G}}
$$

## IN THE GAY MONTH OF OCTOBER.

## Alfred Scott Gatty.



## THE FATHERLAND.

A. Methfessel.


1. To thee, our dear and na-tive land, With hearts and voi-ces blend - ing, We
2. The land of frankness, faith, and fame, Of vir-tue, grace, and beau-ty, Whose
3. Here fraud is fet-tered,home se-cure, And peace a safe pos-ses-sion; Here

rall., rallentando, gradually slower and softer.
Har. Third Reader.

$$
4 \% 911
$$

## Minor Study.

An examination of the close of many pieces of music reveals the fact that in the major mode most of them close on Do, the key tone, and that in the minor mode the close is on La - the key tone of that mode:

It will be seen also that the approach to this closing tone is in many cases step-wise, that is, with no skip occurring just before the close ; and that in the major the last two tones are either $\mathrm{Ti}, \mathrm{D}$, or $\mathrm{Re}, \mathrm{D}$, and that in the minor the close is either Ti, La , or $\mathrm{Si}\left({ }_{\pi} 5\right)$, La.

Many times the three closing tones in the major are $\mathrm{Re}, \mathrm{Ti}, \mathrm{Do}$, or Ti , $\mathrm{Re}, \mathrm{Do}$ - and in the minor $\mathrm{Ti}, \mathrm{Si}\left({ }^{\#} 5\right)$, La, or $\mathrm{Si}\left({ }^{5} 5\right)$, Ti, La. The singer must expect some one of these forms at the close, and must be prepared for it . In the case of the minor, the Si or $\psi_{5}$ is a very necessary tone, because the ear demands it, and without the sharp, the close would be unsatisfactory; hence this tone must not be regarded as a chromatic tone, but as a tone belonging to the minor scale.

## Examples.



Minor.


Vocal Drill.


Chart Ser. F, page 4, Ex. 3.


Ex. 91.


Ex. 92.


The clef is used to show how the staff degrees are lettered. The G clef $\left(\frac{\frac{7}{f}}{\frac{p}{2}}\right)$, which is a modified Gothic G, shows the position of the letter G. From this the letters of the other staff degrees are easily found.
Har. Third Reader.

## SUMMER EVENING.

Chart Ser. 5, page 6, Ex. 8 and 9.


The first note of the scale is called the key note. The name of the staff degree on which the key note occurs is also the name of the key.


Where the rills $::$ :
Sing ing
Thrill - ing joy $:: ~: ~$


When we speak of the key of an exercise we simply mean that the tones of the exercise are to be found in the scale beginning on the key note.

The unmodified scale beginning on Do (or any other succession of tones which gives the same effect) is the major scale. The scale beginning on La is the minor scale.

Har. Third Reader.

## Dictation. (See page 32.)

Major.


## Minor.



Chromatic.


Rhythmic. Write also in $\frac{2}{2}$.


Write also in 3 and 3.


Chromatic Study (Flat Seven).
Vocal Drill.
To be sung from different pitches.
Q 4
Ex. 97.
Ex. 98.


Chart Ser. F, page 10, Ex. 1 and 2.
Ex. 99.


Ex. 100.



Ex. 101.


Ex. 102.


Ex. 103.
Ex. 104.
Ex. 105.


Chart Ser. F, page 3.
Ellis Walton.


What a hap-py day it was, In the lanes and hol-lows,


When we saw the first young buds, And the early swal-lows!


Hap - by chil-dren,bright and gay, Find new pleas-ure ev-'ry day,


Hap - by chic - dren, bright and gay, Find new pleas-ure mv - 'ry day.


## Minor Study (Sharp Five from Different Tones).

Vocal Drill.
To be sung from different pitches.


Chart Ser. F, page 6, Ex. 2 and 5.
Ex. 109.


Ex. 111.


By the key of E, we mean that the notes of the exercise are to be found in the scale beginning on the staff degree lettered E , or as we say, beginning on $\mathbf{E}$.

[^5]
## STAY, WEARY WANDERER.

Chart Ser. F, page 6, Ex. 5 and 6.
F. Schubelit, (1797-1828).



Mar. Third Reader.

## THE CHILD'S PRAYER.

Chart Ser. F, page 5.
g. Campbell. .
T. S. Gleadille.


Dictation. (See page 32.)
 Rhythmic. Write also in 盖.


Write also in $\frac{3}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$.


Mar. Third Reader.

# Rhythmic Study (the Catch Note). 



Chart Ser. F, page 3, Ex. 1 and 2.
Ex. 113.
Ex. 114.

Ex. 115.


Ex. 116.


Har. Third Reader.

Chart Ser. F, page 6, Ex. 5 and 6.
F. Gartz.


If there is no key signature we know that Do is on the third space, or $C$, and the exercise is in the key of $\mathbf{C}$ major or in the key of A minor. If tones are used that are not in the scale indicated by the key signature, they are'distinguished by accidentals, and are called chromatio tones.

## Har. Third Reader.

Chromatic Study (Sharp Five from Different Tones).



Chart Ser. F, page 4, Ex. 1, 2, and 3.
Ex. 126.


Ex. 127.


Ex. 128.


Ex. 129.


Ex. 130,


## PRAYER FOR OUR NAVY.

Chart Ser. F, page 14, Ex. 2.


Lisp a prayer in trem-bling fear.
Stretch Thy might - $y$ arm a - gain.

(Ifumming.)


[^6]
## THE FUTURE.

Chart Ser. F, page 15 ( first line).
F. H. Himmel (1765-1814).

joy, or what of woe? Who can tell what fate hangs o'er us? Nay,'tis best for us to gain, And each hour is on - ly mold-ing Link by


Moderato, moderately.
Har. Third Reader.

knew what was to be, If he saw the sights of sad-ness That his love and links of loss; Links of song, and links of sad-ness, Links of

know - ing, And with - out . . a ques - lion bow; Else the length be, Reach - es to . . the hid - den shore; And what -




THE LORD'S PRAYER.
Qu:
Our Fa - the which art in heavy, Hallow - ed be Thy
44 (ane. . Thy king - dom come. Thy will be done on (9)


[^7]Dictation. (See page 32.)
Major.


Rhythmic. Write also in 羙.


Write also in $\frac{3}{2}$ and $\frac{8}{8}$.



## OLD TIME, THAT OWNS NO PAUSE.

Chart Ser. F, page 7.
J. S.


[^8]Chromatic Study (Progression by Minor Seconds).


Chart Ser. F, page 8, Ex. 1.
Ex. 131.


Ex. 132.


Ex. 133.


Ex. 134.


Ex. 135.


Ex. 136.
Eg-3 0 ? Ex. 137.
 Ex. 138.


## ABIDE WITH ME.

Chart Ser. F, page 8, Ex. 1.
Henry Francis Lite.
Moderately.


1. A - bide with me!
2. Swift to its close


William Henry Monk (1823-1889).


Fast ebbs falls the e - ven - tide; out life's lit - the day;层


[^9]Rhythmic Study.
Vocal Drill.
 Ex. 139.


Chart Ser. F, page 6, Ex. 8 and 9.
Ex. 140.


Ex. 141.


$$
\text { Do, ti } \quad-\quad \text { do. }
$$

Ex. 143.


Ex. 144.


S $\therefore$ Triplets.
Har. Third Reader.

## GOD OMNIPOTENT.

Henry Kirk White.


1. The Lord our God is Lord of all; His sta - tion who can
2. He smiles, we live; He frowns, we die; We hang up - on His 3. He bids His gales the fields to storm;Then, when His thun-ders
 word; He rears His might-y arm on high, We fall be-fore His sword. cease, He paints His rain-bow on the storm, And lulls the winds to peace.


Chart Ser. F, page 8, Ex. 1.
Ex. 145.


We think of each succeeding tone of the ascending scale as higher than the one before it. The tones at the top of the scale we call high tones; those at the bottom we call low tones. This property of tones which enables us to distinguish them by the words high and low is called pitch.
Har. Third Reader.


Ex. 146.
Ex. 147.
Ex. 148.


Chart Ser. F, page 10.
Ex. 149.


Ex. 150.


Ex. 151.


Ex. 152.


## Ex. 153.



Ex. 154.


The pitch of tones is indicated by the staff. A note separated from the staff represents no particular pitch. In studying the representation of pitch, therefore, we must study the staff, rather than the notes, and remember that the note is placed upon the staff to indicate which pitch is to be sung and to show its relative duration.

## OH! SKYLARK, FOR THY WING.

Chart Ser. F, page 3.
Felicia Hemans.
J. S.


Hat. Third Reader.


THE ROSY-CHEEKED URCHIN.

D.C., da capo, repeat from the beginning. Animato, with animation.

ti - tle is free? Thus bet-fer with-out one, thus hap-py is he; . For the cher - u - bim crew, With po-sies of dai-sies and but-ter-cups, too... He fields are all gay, Green branches are wav-ing, the lambs are at play; And

ring of his laugh is a mirth-moving strain, Whichachoir of youngereatures reboasts not of jewels on fore-heador breast, Buthisheart is all glad-ness, his where is the bosomthat pines not to be Thusbath'din the sun-light as


[^10]

Rhythmic. Write also in. 2.
 Write also in 32 and 3.

Chart Ser. F, page 12.
TO THE CUCKOO.


## 0 LIGHT-BEARING STAR.



## ARIEL'S SONG.

## WILlIAM SHAKESPEARE.

## $\mathrm{C}_{2}^{2-2}$

Where the bee sucks, there suck I; In


In a cow-slip's bell I lie;


There I couch when owls do cry. On the bat's back I do fly, $96+0$


Mer-ri - by, mer-ri-ly, shall I live now, Under the blossom that hangs on the bough.

Mar. Third Reader.

## Rhythmic Study.



Chart Ser. F, pages 5 and 7.
Ex. 156.
Ex. 157.


Ex. 158.
Ex. 159.


Ex. 162.


Each line and each space of the staff is called a degree, and each degree represents a certain pitch. Many attempts have been made to settle upon a standard of pitch, which should be accepted by musicians in all countries, but the results are not entirely satisfactory as yet, though the variation from the standard proposed is but slight.

Chart Ser. F, page 4, Ex. 4 and 5.
 souls His gra - cious pres - ence seek; With joy - ful lips this gives and takes, and . works His will. We pray, and bid our


Moderato, moderately. > accent.
Har. Third Reader.

## LORDLY GALLANTS.

Chart Ser. F, page 3.
george Wither.
Dr. Callcott.



Ex. 163. (a) Major.
(b) Major. Minor. Major.


The terms major and minor refer to the effect which certain tone combinations produce on the ear. Whenever we hear a major effect we think of the key tone or Tonic as Do, or one of the major scale. When we hear a minor effect we think of the key tone or Tonic as La, or one of the minor scale.

Major and minor effects are frequently combined in a single exercise. When this is done two principal methods are open to the writer. (1) He may adopt the La in the already established major scale for his key tone, or (2) By means of chromatics he may give the effect of La to the tone which was his Do in the beginning. The first method produces what is called the Relative minor. The secoud method produces what is called the Tonic minor.

Ex. 103 (b) illustrates the use of the Tonic minor in a single measure (marked Minor).
Har. Third Reader.

## Rhythmic Study with Chromatics.

Vocal Drill.


Chart Ser. F, page 15 .
Ex. 164.


Ex. 165.


Ex. 166.


Ex. 167.


Ex. 168.


Ex. 169.


Note.-When it is desired that the tones of a measure like this shall be short and detached, it mıay be indicated by placing dots under the notes, thus : 6 or by using notes of a less value with rests after them, thus : The rests in this case, then, simply indicate the way in which the measure should be rendered, and do not cause a pause in the music. Children frequently suppose there must be a count or a beat for the rests, but the rests should not be considered, except as affecting the notes.

## GIVE THY HEART'S BEST TREASURES!

Adelaide A. Proctor.


Rit., ritardando, decrease the speed.
Hear. Third Reader.

## Minor Study (Sharp Five).

Vocal Drill.


Ex. 170.

$$
\text { Ex. } 171 .
$$

Ex. 172.
Ex. 173.


Chart Ser. F, page 15.
Ex. 174.


Ex. 175.


Ex. 176.*


Ex. 177.


[^11]Ex. 179.


## DEATH OF THE OLD YEAR.

Chart Ser. F, page 8, Ex. 2.
Alfred, Lord Tennyson.


Old year, you must not die, Old year, you must not die; You came to us so

read - i - ly, You liv`d with us so stead - i - ly; Old year, you must not die.


When sharps or flats occur on a staff degree, it no longer represents the natural pitch, but a higher or a lower pitch, according to the characters used.

[^12]
## TO THE CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Chart Ser. F, page 5, Ex. 3.

an - the-mum ; Gray,low-hung skies and wood - land sere, Chrysanthemum, What an - the-mum; When hol-ly-hoeks droop low the head, Chrysanthemum, And an - the-mum; For fair blooms to the springtime known, Chrysanthemum, For


The difference in pitch represented by two staff degrees is called an interval. The interval from one staff degree to the next up or down is called a step. The interval from one staff degree to any other not the next is ealled a skip.

leaf-strewn ways with thee ap-pear! Chrysanthemum, Yet will I love to see thee
dah - lias lit - ter path and bed,Chrysanthemun, Thou bloomest bright in all their bright hues to the summer shown, Chrysanthemum, For mem'ries dear of flow'rets


[^13]Chromatic Study (Progression by Minor Seconds).


Ex. 180.
Ex. 181.
Ex. 182. (G) $\frac{4}{4}$ 关 Do, ti, li, ti, do. Sol, ii, fa, ii, sol. Do, ti, te, ti, do.
Chart Ser. F, Ex. 1.
Ex. 183.


Ex. 184.

Ex. 185.
Mi, fa, fie,


Do,
Ex. 186. $1(8)=\frac{3}{4}$ Ex. 188.

La, li, ti, do.
Ex. 187.


Ex. 189.


Ex. 190.


Ex. 191.


Chart Ser. F, page 8, Ex. 1.
Ex. 193.

$\operatorname{cta}_{2}^{2}=2$

Ex. 194.


Ex. 195.


Har. Third Reador.

## Chromatic Study (Sharp Five).



Chart Ser. F, page 15, Ex. 1.
Ex. 201.


Ex. 202.


Ex. 204.


Ex. 205.


Ex. 206.


If La instead of Do be the key tone, the staff degree on which La occurs gives the name to the key. Thus we say that Ex. 203 is in the key of B minor.

## THE FAIRIES' DANCE.

Chart Ser. F, page 12, Ex. 1 and 2.
F. W. Farmington.

Lightly. $p$


1. Fair-ies we, gay and free, Lightly trip we o'er the green; 2. Round we go, fast or slow, Through the mys - tic whirl we thread;里 . . - -


Vol - es sing, eck - os ring, As we hail tonight our fair - y queen. Here or there, naughtwe care, With feet shod in si-lence now we tread.


Dictation. (See page 32.)
Major.



Minor.



Chromatic.


Rhythmic. Write also in $\underset{2}{2}$.


Write also in $\frac{3}{2}$ and 3 .

*Melody - repeat till memorized, then write.
Har. Third Reader.

## The Minor Scale.

The scale upward from La sometimes takes two chromatic tones instead of the Fa and the Sol. Thus the scale is sung La, Ti, Do, Re, Mi, Fi ( $\ddagger$ t), Si ( $\sharp_{5} 5$ ), La (6), but when descending the chromatic tones are omitted. The four upper tones when Fi and Si are included give the effect of Do, Re, Mi, Fa. Thus:-


Minor Scale Ascending.


Minor Scale Ascending and Descending.


This form of the minor scale is presented for the first time in this book. Pages 1 and 2 of Chart Series F are prepared especially to impress this scale form on the mind.

Intervals are named from the number of staff degrees which they include. Thus the interval from any staff degree to the next is called a second; the interval from any staff degree to the next but one is called a third, and so on, thus: -



Har. Third Reader.

## Minor Study (the Melodic Form ).

## Vocal Drill.



Ex. 207.
Ex. 208.
Ex. 209.


Do, re, mi, fa.
Mi, fi, si, la.
La, ti, do, re, mi, fi, si, la.
Chart Ser. F, page 2.
Ex. 210.


Ex. 211.


Ex. 212.


Ex. 213.


Ex. 214.


The octave is a very important interval. The name is derived 'from the Latin octo, meaning eight. Each sharp or flat in the key signature affects all the octaves of the degree on


## GRACE BEFORE MEAT.

Chart Ser. F, page 8, Ex. 1 and 2.
Robert Herrick.


[^14]Chromatic and Minor Study (Progression by Minor Seconds and Melodic Form).


Ex. 216.
Ex. 217.


Ex. 218. Chart Ser. F, page 14, Ex. 2.


Ex. 219.


Ex. 220.


Chart Ser. F, page 8, Ex. 4.
Ex. 221. Ex. $222 . \quad$ Ex. 223.


Ex. 224.


Ex. 225.


If we remember what we learned about the octave, we are able to understand why the natural is used in this case where we wish to make the staff degree represent a higher pitch $E \in \frac{b-0-6}{\text { Sol. } 0 \text { ñ, sol. }}$ staff degree affected.

Mar. Third Reador.


[^15]


 la,

la, fa la la, fa la la, fa la la, fa la la, fa la la, fa la la, fa la la.


Ex. 227. (a) Major.
(b) Minor.


Mar. Third Reader.

Chart Ser. F, page 3; page 8, Ex. 1.
F. von Flotow.

hap - py, all are hap - py,bright,and gay; Wake! wake! wake! the soon, will soon with - in your win - dow peep; Each young leaf - let


Wake! wake! wake! the trees are gay-ly wav-ing, Beck-ning us with Wake! wake! wake! for this is sweet May morn-ing, All are hap - py, (9)

Allegro moderato, moderately fast

col-umbines and vio - lets, Sweet young flow'rs to crown our May-day queen.
rob - ins now are sing - ing, All but you are prais-ing, prais-ing May.


Ex. 229. (a) Major.


Chart Ser. F, page 1.
Ex. 230.



Dictation. (See page 32.)


Chromatic.

lihythmic. Write also in 2.


Write also in 3 and 3.


Mar. Third Reader.

Rhythm.
The study of triplets should lead to a better understanding of sixeight meter than was before possible. Thus the triplet in its various forms may stand for one half of a six-eight measure. The following exercises may be expressed in these ways.


The various figures which occur in six-eight meter appear on pages 62 and 90 , and are sung freely with one beat to the half measure. These figures should be carefully reviewed, and the power gained should be immediately applied in singing all subsequent six-eight exercises and songs at sight, with two instead of six beats to a neasure.

Har. Third Reader.

Exercises Containing Triplets.


Chart Ser. F, page 6, Ex. 8 and 9.
Ex. 232.


Ex. 233.


Ex. 234.


Ex. 235.


Ex. 237.


Rhythmic Dictation.


[^16]
## 100

Chart Ser. F, page 8, Ex. 1.
Ex. 238.

$\frac{2}{\theta^{b} b-b} 4$
-





$$
\text { Ex. } 239 .
$$



Hear. Third Reader.

## A PSALM OF LIFE.

(Study of Triplets.)
Franz Schubert.
H. W. Longfellow.

Lento.


1. 'Tell me not in mournful num-bers, Life is but an emp-ty dream!-
2. Lives of great men all re-mind us We canmakeour lives sub-lime,


For the soul is dead thatslum-bers, Andthings are not what they And, de - part-ing, leave be-hind us Foot-prints on the sands of


Life is re - al! Life is ear - nest! And the grave is not its goal ; Footprints that . per - haps an - oth - er, Sail-ing o'er life's sol-emn main,


Dust thou art, to dust re-turn - est, Was not spo-ken of the A for - lorn and ship-wreekd broth - er, See-ing, shalltakeheart a -


Lento, slowly.
Har. Third Reador.

## THE LITTLE FLOWERS ARE BENDING.

(Study of Triplets.)
Air of the 17th Century.

sleep, While guard - ian stars, at - tend - ing, Their watch in si - lence trees, Be-ncath whose friendly shad - ow They rest in drow-sy breast, Is own - ing night's do - min - ion, And slum-bers in its


Har. Third Reader.


THE HAPPIEST HEART.


## WOODLAND VOICES.

a ogusta Hancock.
G. Francis Lloxd.
cres.
Not too loud.


1. Oh! wake,ye wood-land voi - ees, And wake, ye sleep-ing flow'rs; The
2. Oh ! wake,ye wood-land voi - ces, Re-sound o'er hill and dale; While


sum - mer sun - light glis - tens, To gild the morn - ing hours. The sweet-ly sings the stream-let That rip - ples down the vale. Oh !

mu-sic of the play-ers Is ring-ing far and near; Oh!wake, ye woodland wake, ye birds of sum-mer, Yourslumber timeis past; And with the dew - y



## SING UNTO GOD.

Chart Ser. F, page 6.
George OAkey.


$$
\operatorname{dim} \quad-\quad i n-\quad-\quad u-e n-d o
$$



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Har. Third Reader


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Dictation. (See page 32.)


Minor.


Chromatic.


Rhythmic. Write also in $\frac{2}{4}$ as triplets.


Write in 2 in triplets.


The rhythmic exercises should be sung till memorized, then written.

[^17]
## IN WOODS IS PEACE.



Louder.



Har. Third Reader.

Minor Study (Melodic Form).


Chart Ser. F, page 8, Ex. 3 and 4.


Ex. 245.


Ex. 246.


Ex. 247.


Ex. 248.


Har. Third Reader,

Ex. 249.


Chart Ser. F, pages 8 and 12.
Ex. 250.


## 114

Chart Ser. F, page 15, Ex. 1.
NiEls W. Gade (1817-1890).
Ex. 252.


Har. Third Feader.

HOW THEY SO SOFTLY REST.
Chart Ser. F, page 14.
H. W. Longfellow.
W. T. Deane.

$m p$, mezzo piano, moderately soft.
Har. Third Reader.


$$
\text { Ex. } 253 .
$$


Do, re - o - do, ti, la.
Sol, fi, mi.

Chart Ser. F, page 15.
Ex. 256.


Ex. 257.


Ex. 258.


Ex. 259.


## Rhythmic Study.

The advance work of succeeding lessons is carefully taught in the Drill Exercises of Chart Series F. The teacher should study these chart exercises in connection with the lessons as indicated.

The success of this presentation in a measure depends upon the principle that the unit of thought may be made up of several smaller values. Thus, when in two-four meter we have quarter notes and eighth notes in the same exercise, every quarter note may be thought of as consisting of two eighth notes united. Thus this line will receive a perfect interpretation when each

quarter note is thought of as containing the value of two eighth notes. This is not saying that each measure should receive four beats, for teachers are warned not to allow four beats to a two-part measure; but as the beat is given, the mind should bear along a consciousness of the content of the notes so that each one shall receive its full relative value and not be cut short.

Similarly, when this advanced rhythm is studied no perfect result will be reached until each quarter note is fully.realized as containing four sixteenth notes, so that each quarter note will be sung squarely as one tone, but the mind will conceive four subordinate units joining to form it. Thus:-


In marking the meter the finger should be pressed down and held until the four tones are given, and then raised quickly and pressed down again for the second four. Thus the one, two, one, two of the meter is steadily sustained while the rhythm flows freely over it, as it were.

[^18]Rhythmic Study (Four Tones to the Beat).
Chart Ser. F, page 9.
Ex. 261.


Ex. 264.


Har. Third Reader.

EVENING PRAYER.
Chart Ser. F, page 9.


## Dictation. (See page 32.)

Major.


Minor.


Chromatic.


Rhythmic. Write also in $\frac{2}{2}$.


Write also in $3_{2}^{2}$ and 8.


The rhythmic dictation should be supplemented by exercises from the chart.
Har. Third Reader.

THE FLOWERY MONTH OF JUNE.


[^19]

Har. Third Reader.


[^20]

Mar. Third Reader.


dolce, softly and with expression. * See note on Minor, p. 75.
Har. Third Reader.

lot In that sweet for-est home to dwell, Ah! would it were my hap-py throng, Its carcs, its strife, its wea - ry noise, And come and dwell, and come and


## BROOK'S SLUMBER SONG.

## M. C. Gillington. <br> Andante tranquillo.



Crowns of dew-drops all the night On your heads are spark-ling. For a while your car - ols clear You may cease from tell - ing.
Night's gray cur - tains round you hung, Soothe a - way your sigh - ing.


Andante tranquillo, somewhat slowly and quietly.

pass, I call, Hush - a - by, lull - a - by, close your eye,


Mar. Third Reader.

## THE SHADES OF NIGHT.




Ex. 269. Minor.


A tempo, in the original speed.
Har. Third Reader.

## SWEET CONVENT BELLS.

J. L. Hatron.


con - vent bells,sweet convent bells,How sil - v'ry sweet their mu - sie swells In

melt-ing ea-dence on the air, In - vit-ing high and low to prayer, In -



1. Star of peace ! to wand'rers wea-ry, Bright thy beams that smile on me;
2. Star of hope! gleam on the bil-low,Bless the soul that sighs for thee;
3. Star di-vine ! oh, safe-ly guide him, Bring the wand'rer home to thee;


## MY GOD, HOW ENDLESS IS THY LOVE!



1. My God, how end-less is Thy love! Thy gifts are ev - 'ry evening new, And
2. Thou spread st the curtain of the night,Great Guardian of my sleeping hours; Thy
3. I yield my pow'rs to Thy command,To Thee I con-se-crate my days;And

morn-ing mer - cies from a - bove Gen - tly dis - til like ear-ly dew. sov- 'reign word re - stores the light, And quick-ens all my drow - sy pow'rs. dai - ly bless-ings from 'Thy hands De - mand my dai-ly songs of praise.


Adagio, slowly and gracefully.

## PART II. FAMILIAR SONGS.

The songs which are here presented have entered fully into American life and thought. Not to know these songs is to be ignorant of the thought and sentiment of the passing generation. Hence they should become a part of the life and thought of every American child.

This part of the child's education we have before assumed to be provided for in the home, but the rapid changes in the character of our people make dependence on home instruction unwise. The school, therefore, is more and more relied upon as a means of establishing those sentiments regarding home and country upon which the purity of life and the permanence of our government in a measure depend.

The songs in the collection form a part of a series which is distributed throughout the course. They are graded as to sentiment and also with reference to the difficulty of notation, and hence are always available for reading purposes; but as these songs are to be learned, they become valuable to the teacher as material for dictation and for memory writing.

When a song is familiar, the intonation and the rhythm should be so clear in the child's mind that he can writc the melody from memory. The first attempts in this line, however, will be somewhat unfruitful, but a little thought bestowed upon the matter and frequent practice will bring an excellent result, and will soon establish a habit of attention to musical forms that will be not only extremely entertaining, but ever useful.

The combination of familiar tone groups with new and varied rhythms produces a most interesting problem when presented to children. For example, if the tones which enter into the first phrase of America are given as at (a) they will be instantly recognized, but if they are given as at (b) many pupils will be confused by the rhythm. Hence at this stage in the pupil's development practice in such combinations of tonality and rhythm should be given.



1. Hark! the ves-per hymn is steal-ing O'er the waters, soft and clear;
2. Now, like moonlight waves retreat-ing To the shore, it dies a-long;


Nearer yet, and near - er peal-ing, And now bursts up -'on the ear;
Now, like angry sur-ges meeting, Breaks the mingled tide of song;


Ju - bi - la - te, far - the stealing, Soft it fades up - on the ear;
Tu - bi - la - te, waves re - treating To the shore, it dies a-long;


## SOFTLY NOW THE LIGHT OF DAY.

G. W. Done.
C. M. yon Weber (1786-1826).


1. Soft - by now the light of day Fades up - on my sight a - way;
2. Thou, whose all - per - rad - ing eye Naught es - capes, with-out,with -in,
3. Soon, for me, the light of day Shall for - iv - er pass a-way;


Free from care, from la - bor free, Lord, I would eom-mune with Thee. Par - don each in - firm - i - ty, $O$ - pen fault, and se - ret sin. Then, from sin and sor - row free, Take me, Lord, to dwell with Thee.

## ROBIN ADAIR.

Caroline Keppel.
Scotch Melody.


1. What's this dull town to me? Rob-in's not near. What was't I wished to see, 2. What made th'assem-bly shine? Rob-in A - dair. What made the ball so fine? 3. But now thou'rt eold to me, Rob-in A - dair; But now thou'rt eold to me,


What wished to hear? Where's all the joy and mirth That made this town a Rob - in was there. What, when the play was o'er, What made my Rob - in A - dair. Yet him I loved so well, Still in my

heav'n on earth? Oh! they're all fled withthee, Rob - in A - dair. heart so sore? Oh ! it was part - ing with Rob - in A - dair. heart shall dwell; Oh! I ean ne'er for - get Rob - in A - dair.

## GAYLY THE TROUBADOUR.

T. H. Bayly.


1. Gay - ly the trou - ba-dour tonehed his gui - tar,
2. She for the trou - ba-dour hope - less - ly wept;
3. Hark! 'twas the trou - ba-dour breath - ing her name;


When he was has - ten-ing home from the war; Sing - ing, "From Pal-es-tine, Sad - ly she thought of him when oth - ers slept; Sing - ing,""]n search of thee Un-der the bat - tle-ment soft - ly he eane; Sing-ing,"From Pal-es-tine,

hith - er I eome; La - dy love, la - dy love, wel-come me home." would I micht roam; 'Trou-ba-dour, trou-ba-dour,eome to thy home." hith - er l eome; La - dy love, la - dy love, wel-eone me home."

## THE HEART BOWED DOWN.



1. The heart bow'd down by weight of woc, To weak-cst hopes will cling, To 2. The mind will in its worst de-spairStill pon-der o'er the past, On
 mo-ments of de - light that were Too beau-ti - ful . . to

those ex - cit - ing scenes will blend, O'er pleasure's path - way thrown; But long-de-part-ed years ex-tend Its vi-sions with them flown; For


## THEN YOU'LL REMEMBER ME.

Michael William Balfe (1808-1870).


1. When oth - er lips and oth - er hearts Theirtales of love shall 2. When cold-ness or de - ceit shall slight The beau-ty now thew

tell, In language whoseex - cess im - parts The pow'r they feel so prize, And deem it but a fad - ed lightWhich beams within your

well, There may, per-haps, in such a scene Some rec-ol - lec - tion eyes; When hol - low hearts shall wear a mask'Twill break your own to

be, Of days that have as hap - py been, And you'll re - mem - ber see; In such a mo-ment I but ask That youll re-mem - ber

me, . . And you'll re - mem-ber, you'll re - mem - ber me.
me, . . That you'll re-mem - ber, you'll re - mem - ber me.

Andante cantabile, somewhat slowly, and in melodious, flowing style.

## THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER.

Thomas Moore.
Irish Melody.


1. 'Tis the last rose of sum-mer, Left bloom-ing a -
2. I'll not leave thee, thou lone one, To pine on the
3. So soon may I fol-low, When friend-ships de -

lect back her blush - es, Or give . . sigh for sigh. mates of the gar - den Lie scent - less and dead. would . . in - hab - it This bleak . . world a - lone!

## PATRIOTIC AND DEVOTIONAL SONGS.

## AMERICA.

S. F. Smith.

Henry Carey (?).


1. My coun-try! 'tis of thee, Sweet land of lib - er-ty, 2. My na - tive eoun - try, thee-Land of the no - ble free3. Let mu - sic swell the breeze, And ring from all the trees, 4. Our fa-thers' God! to Thee, Au-thor of lib .- er - ty,


Of thee I sing; Land where my fa - thers died!Land of the Thy name I love; I love thy rocks and rills, Thy woods and

Sweet free-dom's song;
To Thee we sing;

Let mor-tal tongues a - wake; Let all that Long may our land be bright With free-dom's


Pil-grim's pride! From ev - 'ry moun-tain side Let free-dom ring. tem-pled hills; My heart with rap-ture thrills Like that a - bove. breathe par-take; Let rocks their si - lence break,'The sound pro - long. ho - ly light; Pro - tect us by Thy might, Great God, our King.

Matthew, v: 7.

mer - cy.Bless-ed are the mer-ci-ful for they shall obtain mer-cy.

mer - cy.Bless-ed are the mer-ci-ful for they shall obtain mer-cy.


Har. Third Reader.

## ONWARD, CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS.

Rev. s. baring-Goold.
Sir Arthur S. Sullivan.


1. Onward,Christian sol - diers, Marching as to war, With the cross of Je - sus
2. At the sign of tri - umph Satan's host doth flee; On, then, Christian soldiers,
3. Like a might-y ar - my Moves the Church of God; Brothers, we are treading


Go - ing on be - fore! Christtheroy-al Mas - ter Leads a-gainst the foe;
On to vic - to - ry! Hell's founda-tions quiv - er At the shout of praise; Where the saints have trod; We are not di - vid - ed, All one Bod - y we,


Forward in - to bat - tle, See,His banners go. Onward,Christian sol - diers, Brothers, lift your voi - ces, Loud your anthems raise!
One in hopeand doc - trine, One in char-i - ty.


## HAIL, COLUMBIA!

Joseph Hopkinson.
Prof. Phyla.

2. Im - mor - tal pa - triots, rise once more! De - fend your rights, de 3. Sound, sound the trump of fame, Let Wash - ing 4. Be - hold the chief, who now com-mands, Once more to serve his

heav'n-born band! Who fought and bled in Freedom's cause, Who fought and bled in fend your shore; Let no rude foe with im - pious hand, Let no rude foe with ton's great name Ring thro' the world with loud applause! Ring thro' the world with coun-trystands; The rock on which the storm will beat!'The rock on which the

joyed the peace your val - or won. Let in - de-pend-ence be our boast, toil and blood the well-earn'd prize. While of-f'ring peace, sincere and just, In Lis - ten with a joy-ful ear; With e-qual skill, with steady power, He hopes are fixed on heav'n and you. When hope was sink-ing in dis-may, When


Har. Third Reades,

Chores.


Firm, u - nit - ed let us be, Rallying round our lib - er - ty !


As a band of brothers joined, Peace and safe-ty we shall find.

## FLAG OF THE FREE.

Richard Wagner.


1. Flag of the free, fair - est to see! Borne thro' the 2. Flag of the brave, long may it wave, Tho - sen of

strife and the thun - der of war; Ban - nev made bright God while His might we a - dore; In Lib - er - ty's van, D.s. While thro' the sky

with star - ry light, Float ev-er proud - ly from moun-tain to shore. man-hood of man, Sym - bol of right thro' the years pass-ing o'er. loud rings the cry, Un - ion and Lib - cr - ty! one cv - er-morc!


Em - blem of Free - don, hope to the slave, Pride of our coun - try, hon - ored a - far,


Spread thy fair folds but to shield and to save, Scat - ter the cloud that would dark - en a star,

[^21]

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Har. Third Reader.


> erown thy good with broth - er-hood, From sea to shin-ing sea! firm thy soul in self-con-trol, Thy lib - er - ty in law! all sue-eess be no - ble - ness, And ev - 'ry gain di - vine!
crown thy grood with broth-er-hood, From sea to shin-ing sea!


## HEAVENLY FATHER, SOVEREIGN LORD.

Songs for the Sanctuary.
Felix Mendelssorn.


1. Heav`n-ly Fa - ther, sov'reign Lord, Be Thy glo-rions name a - dored!
2. Though un-wor - thy, Lord,Thine ear Deign our hum- ble songs to hear ;
3. While on earth or-dained to stay, Guide our foot-steps in Thy way,
4. Then with an - gel harps a - gain We will wake a no-bler strain;


Lord, Thy mer-eies nev-er fail; Hail, ee-les - tial good-ness, hail. Pur - er praise we hope to bring When a - round Thy throne we sing. Till we come todwell with Thee, Jill we all 'Thy glo-ry see. There, in joy-ful songs of praise, Our tri - um - phant voi-ees raise. Har. Third Reader.
S. F. Smith.

Alexis T. Lwoff.


1. God mv - er glo - ri - ous! Sop - 'reign of na - trons,
2. Still may Thy bless - ing rest, Fa - ether most Ho - by,


0 - ver each moun - tain, rock, riv - er, and shore;


THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.
Francis Scott Key.
Dr. SAMUEL ARNOLD.


1. Oh! say, can you see, by the dawn's ear-ly light, What so 2. On the shore, dim - by seen thro' the mist of the deep, Where the 3. And where is that band who so vaunting - ly swore, Mid the 4. Oh! - thus be it av - er when free-men shall stand Be -

proud-ly we hailed at the twilight's last gleam-ing? Whose stripes and bright foe's haughty host in dread si-lence re - pos - es, What's that which the hav-oc of war and the bat-tle's con-fu-sion, A home and a tween their lov'd home and the war's des - o - la - tion,Blest with vic - try and

stars thro' the per - il - ous fight, O'er the ram-parts we watched, were so breeze, o'er the tow - er - ing steep, As it fit - fuel - ly blows, half concoin - try they'd leave us no more? Their blood has washed out their foul peace, may the Heav'n-reseued land Praise the Pow'r that hath made and pere-

gal - lant - by stream-ing. And the rock-ets' red glare, the bombs ceals, half dis - clos - es? Now it catch - es the gleam of the foot - steps' poi - lu - ion. No ref - luge could save . . the served us a nation. Then eon-quer we must, when our

bursting in air, Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there. morning's first beam, In full glo-ry re-flect-ed, now shines in the stream. hire-ling and slave From the ter - roo of flight or the gloom of the grave. cause it is just, And this be our mot-to, "In God is our trust."

Chords.

wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?
wave O'er the land of the
wave O'er the land of the wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the bravo!

Charles Wesley.
Felice Giardini.

name to sing, Help us to praise. Fa-ther all glo-ri-ous, might - $y$ sword, Our prayer at - tend. Come and thy peo - plebless,


O'er all vic - to - ri-ous, Come and reign o - ver us, An-cient of days. And give Thy word suc-cess; Spir - it of ho - li-ness, On us de-scend.

## BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC.

Julia Ward Howe.

com-ing of the Lord; IIe is tramp-ling out the vint-age where the hun - dred cir-cling camps;They have build-ed Him an al-tar in the burnished rows of steel: "As ye deal with My con-tem-ners, so with nev - er call re-treat; He is sift - ing.out the hearts of men be born a-cross the sea, With a glo - ry in His bos - on that trans-

grapes of wrath are stored; He hath loosed the fate - ful light-ning of His even-ing dews and damps; I can read His right-eous sen-tence by the you My grace shall deal:" Let the He - ro born of wom-an crush the fore His judg-ment seat: Oh, be swift, my soul, to an - swer Him! be fig-ures you and me; As He died to make men ho - ly, let us


Glo - ry, glo-ry,Hal-le - lu - jah! Glo - ry,glo - ry, Hal-le-lu - jah!


Glo - ry, glo - ry,Hal-le-lu - jah! IIis truth is march-ing on.


Har, Third Reader.

Frederick W. Fiber.


1. O Par - a-dise! O Par - a-dise! Who doth not crave for
2. O Par - a-dise! O Par - a-dise! The world is grow-ing
3. O Par - a-dise! O Par - a-dise! Where -fore doth death de -
4. O Par - a-dise! O Par - a-dise! I want to sin no

rest? Who would not seek the hap - pe land, Where they that loved are old; Who would not be at rest and free, Where love is nev - er lay P Bright death, that is the wel-come dawn Of our e - ter - anal more; I want to be as pure on earth As on thy spot-less

light, All rap - tare thro' and tho', In God's most ho - by sight. A-men.

## JERUSALEM THE GOLDEN.

BERNARD OF CLUNY.
ALEXANDER EWING.


1. Je - ru - sa - lem the gold - en, With milk and hon - ex blest: 2. They stand, those halls of Zi - on, All ju - bi - land with song, 3. There is the throne of Da - vid, And there, from care re-leased,


Be - neath thy con-tem - pla - ton, Sink heart and voice op-pressed. And bright with many an an - gel And all the mar-tyr throng. The song of them that fri - ump, The shout of them that feast.


I know not, oh, I know not, What joys $a$ - wait me there; The Prince is iv - er in them, The day - light is se - rene; And they who with their Lead - er Have eon-quered in the fight,


## PORTUGUESE HYMN.

James Montgomery.


1. The Lord is my shep-herd, no want shall I know; I
2. Let good-ness and mer - ey, my boun - ti - jul God, Still

feed in green pas - tures; safe fold-ed I rest; He lead - eth my fol-low my steps till I meet Thee $a$-love; I seek by the

soul where the still waters flow, . . Re - stores me when wand'ring, re -
path which my fore - fa-thers trod, . .Thro' the land of their so-journ, Thy

deems when op-press'd, Re - stores me when wand'ring, redeems when oppressed. king dom of love, 'Thro' the land of their so-journ, Thy kingdom of love.
D. T. SHaw.
D. T. SHAF.

3. Oh!Co-lum - bia, the gem of the o-cean, The home of the brave and the
4. When war wing'd its wide des-o-la-tion, And threaten'd the land to de -
5. The star-span-gled ban-ner bring hith-er, O'er Co-lum-bia's true sons let it
 The ark then of free-dom's foun-da-tion, wave; May the wreaths they have won nev - er with - er, Co Nor its

world of - fers hom-age to thee.
lum - bia,rode safe thro the storm;
stars cease to shine on the brave.

Thy man-dates makehe - roes as With gar-lands of vic-t'ry a May the serv - ice u-nit - ed ne'er

sem-ble, round her, When Lib-er - ty's form stands in view; Thy When so proud-ly she bore her brave crew; But hold to their col - ors so true; With her The

ban-ners make tyr - an-ny tremble, When borne by the red,white, and blue, When flag proud-ly float-ing be-fore her, The boast of the red, white, and blue, The ar - my and na - vy for- ev-er, Three cheers for the red, white, and blue, Three

borne by the red, white, and blue, When borne by the red, white, and blue; Thy boast of the red, white, and blue, The boast of the red, white, and blue; With her cheers for the red, white, and blue,Three cheers for the red, white, and blue; The

ban-ners make tyr - an-ny tremble, flag proud-ly float-ing be-fore her, ar - my and na - vy for-ev-er,

When borne by the red, white, and blue. The boast of the red, white, and blue. Three cheers for the red, white, and blue.

## MARCH OF THE MEN OF HARLECH.

William Duthie.


1. Men of Mar- lech! In the hol - low, Do ye hear, like rush-ing bill -low,
2. Rock - y steeps and passes near - row Flash with spear and flight of ar -row;


Wave on wave that sur - ging fol - low Bat-tle's dis - tans sound? Who would think of death or sor - row? Death is glo - ry now!

'Wis the tramp of Sax - on foe-men,Sax-on spear -men, Sax - on bow-men, Hurl the reel-ing horse-man o-ver, Let the earth dead foe-men eov-er!


Be they knights, or hinds, or yeo-men, They shall bite the ground! Fate of friend, of wife, of hov - er, Trem - bles on a blow !


Loose the folds a - sun -der, Flag we eon - quer un-der! The plae-id sky now Strands of life are riv - en; Blow for blow is given, In dead-ly lock, or

bright on high Shall launch its bolts in thun-der! On - ward! 'this our bat - the shock, And mer - by shrieks to heav-en! Men of Har-lech!

eoun - try needs us, HIe is brav - est, he who leads us !
young or hoar - y, Would you win a name in wto - ry?


Hon - or's self now proudly heads us! Freedom! God, and Right! Strike for home, for life, for glo - ry! Freedom! God, and Right!
Hap. Third Readers

## PRAISE THE LORD.

Bishop Richard Mant.
Josepi Hatdn.


1. Praise the Lord! ye heav'ns, a - dore Him, Praise IIim, an-gels in the
2. Praise the Lord, for He is glo-rious; Nev-er shall His prom-ise

height; Sun and moon, re - joice be - fore Him ; Praise IIim, all ye stars of fail; God hath made His saints vic - to - rious, Sin and death shall not pre-

light! Praisethe Lord, for He hath spo-ken; Worlds his mighty voice o-beyed. vail. Praise the God of our sal - va-tion,Hosts on high, His pow'r pro-claim;


Laws which nev - cr shall be bro-ken, For their guid - ance IIe hath made. Heav'n and earth, and all cre-a - tion, Laud and mag-ni - fy His name.


Har. Third Reader.

HOLY NIGHT.
MiCHAEL HATDN.


Round yon Vir - gin Moth-er and Child. Ho - ly In - fant so ten-der and mild, Glo-ries stream from Heav-en a - far, Heav'n-ly losts sing Al-le-lu-ia; Radiant beams from Thy ho-ly face, With the dawn of re-deem-ing grace,


Har. Third Reador.

## GUIDE ME, 0 THOU GREAT JEHOVAH!

 heal-ing stream doth flow; Let the fier-y, cloud-y pil-lar anx-ious fears sub-side; Death of deaths,and all de - struction!


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SOUTHERN BRANC:A IJNIVEREITY OF CALIFGRIN: LIBRARY LOS ANGELEES CALIE



[^0]:    Har. Third Reader.

[^1]:    Har. Third Reader.

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[^9]:    Mar. Third Reader,

[^10]:    Har. Third Reador.

[^11]:    * Note that the repetition of the first two measures makes the rendering of the skip from sharp five to eight entirely simple. Sinc the first two measures, then sing them again.

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